

General is a member of this coalition. He has also stated that this procedure, in his clinical experience, "is not a medical necessity for the mother."

I hesitate to go into the procedure, but, again, as a physician, what I turn to is the procedure itself as defined in the medical literature. So I turn to a presentation called Dilation and Extraction for Late Second Trimester Abortion, written and presented by Dr. Martin Haskell, presented at the National Abortion Federation risk management seminar, September 13, 1992. This is the actual paper that was presented. As with any medical paper, there is an introduction, a background, a patient selection, a description of the patient operation. Without going into the entire description of the operation, let me quote from this medical presentation presented at a medical scientific meeting.

While maintaining this tension, lifting the cervix and applying traction to the shoulders with the fingers of the left hand, the surgeon takes a pair of blunt carved Metzenbaum scissors in the right hand [the Metzenbaum scissors are scissors about that size, typically used in surgery.] He carefully advances the tip carved down along the spine and under his middle finger until he feels it contact the base of the skull with the tip of his middle finger.

Reassessing proper placement of the closed scissors tip and safe elevation of the cervix, the surgeon then forces the scissors into the base of the skull or into the foramen magnum. Having safely entered the skull, he spreads the scissors to enlarge the opening.

The surgeon removes the scissors and introduces a suction catheter into this hole and evacuates the skull contents. With the catheter still in place, he applies traction to the fetus, removing it completely from the patient.

The surgeon finally removes the placenta with forceps and scrapes the uterine walls with a large Evans and a 14 mm suction curette. The procedure ends.

I share this because I have other descriptions, and I have seen the graphics. And I always wonder, "What filter does this go through before it gets to the floor of the U.S. Senate, or to the House, or to the newspaper?" And these are the exact words used in the oral presentation at a medical meeting of this procedure by one of its proponents.

Myth No. 2: This procedure is only performed in cases of severe fetal abnormality when the fetus is already dead, or will die immediately after birth.

Mr. President, this falsehood has been repeated again and again and again. It has been used as one of the principal defenses of the veto handed down by President Clinton. But the record clearly shows that this is false. Dr. Martin Haskell, one of the best known practitioners of this procedure, told *American Medical News* that:

Eighty percent of his partial-birth abortions were done for "purely elective reasons."

Another doctor testified before Congress that he has performed partial-birth abortions on late term babies simply because they had a "cleft lip."

Myth No. 3: The fetus is already dead or insensitive to pain during this procedure, which I just described, because of the anesthesia administered to the mother.

Of all the misconceptions of this debate this has some of the most troubling implications for women's health. Some of the documents distributed to this body have stated "The fetus dies of an overdose of anesthesia given to the mother intravenously."

Mr. President, this is not true. If it were true, then women who undergo elective operations during pregnancy—even life-saving procedures done under anesthesia—would probably avoid it because of fear of danger to that fetus. And it is wrong I think to scare women to endanger their health in order to defend an unnecessary procedure.

Let me go back to the paper again, the medical scientific paper, because I forgot to mention that in closing of the paper, in the summary, the last paragraph on page 33, which says:

In conclusion, dilation and extraction—the partial birth procedure I just described—is an alternative method for achieving late second trimester abortions to 26 weeks. It can be used in the third trimester.

So even the author says it is an alternative method. This procedure is medically unnecessary.

I have heard from a number of my fellow colleagues who have been outraged at the blatant misinformation campaign that has come forward.

The American Society of Anesthesiologists has issued repeated statements contradicting the argument of fetal death or coma due to anesthesia given to the mother.

Mr. President, I know that this issue does stir up a lot of emotion. But I think we do need to be careful with the facts. The facts are this procedure is indefensible from a medical standpoint. There is never an instance where it is medically necessary in order to save the life of the mother or her reproductive health.

I know a number of my colleagues oppose this bill not because they support the procedure but on the grounds that they fear further and further Government intervention into the practice of medicine. And I too have a fear of excessive Federal Government intervention into that practice of medicine. But I do think there comes a time when individuals, a few individuals on the fringe, force us to draw a line to protect innocent human life from the sort of brutality which I just described to you out of the literature. And I truly feel, Mr. President, that this is one of those times.

Mr. LEVIN addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, parliamentary inquiry: Are we in morning business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Not at this moment.

# BEST REGARDS TO SENATOR COHEN

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I rise briefly to extend my best regards to Senator BILL COHEN as he leaves this body after 18 years in the distinguished service.

I have had the good fortune of serving with Senator COHEN on the Governmental Affairs Committee for the entire 18 years, and have also served with him on the Subcommittee of Oversight of Government Management on that committee. Sometimes he was the chairman and other times I was the chairman during this 18-year period. But in either case we were always able to work together and I think make a real difference in the management of our Federal programs.

Several pieces of legislation stand out for me when I think back over our years of working together: First and foremost would be the Compensation in Contracting Act which Senator COHEN and I cosponsored and got enacted back in 1984. There is a current estimate that perhaps \$40 to \$50 billion in savings resulted from that law. That was a great piece of work that he had such an instrumental role in.

Then we worked on lobbying reform which has cleaned up our broken lobbying disclosure laws and has resulted in the registration of at least twice as many lobbyists and the disclosure of almost five times as much money being spent on lobbying activities than we knew of prior to this law being passed.

We have reauthorized the independent counsel law three times since it was first enacted in 1978.

We have struggled with many key issues, including maintaining the independence of the office but continuing to retain important checks. It is far from a perfect law but it has been worth the effort.

The list of joint efforts is long: Social Security Disability Reform Act of 1984; several reauthorizations of the Office of Government Ethics; oversight hearings on Wedtech; the FAA; Federal courthouse construction; Federal debarment practices; overloading; security; subcontractor kickbacks; hurry-up spending on medical labs; the United States Synfuels Corporation. We touched on almost every department of the Federal Government.

We have taken testimony from a broad cross-section of witnesses from hackers to slackers, from crooks to saints, auditors, parents, scientists, whistleblowers, meat inspectors, doctors, lawyers, and engineers. We have had witnesses behind screens, witnesses with distorted voices, and witnesses giving testimony by phone over a speaker. We have had hearings with all the press, and we have had hearings with no press. We have had hearings where everything worked, and we have had hearings where nothing seemed to work. We have had testimony that was funny, testimony that was tragic. We have addressed issues where the solutions were obvious and achievable, and where the answers were elusive.

But, Mr. President, Senator COHEN and I on this little subcommittee have lived through the thick and the thin of congressional life. Senator COHEN has done it with integrity, with intelligence, with humor, and with elan, and sometimes with some poetry.

He served the people of Maine and the people of this Nation with distinction. The Senate will be a lesser place when he leaves, and I will miss him as a friend and as a colleague. And we wish him nothing but the greatest happiness because he surely deserves it.

I thank the Chair. I yield the floor.

Mr. FRIST addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask that there now be a period for the transaction of morning business with statements limited to 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### TRIBUTE TO DEAN SCHOFIELD

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, today I would like to pay tribute to Dean Schofield from Pierre, SD. Dean is retiring this month after serving 35 years with the South Dakota Department of Transportation. Dean's tireless dedication to our State has been exemplary.

Dean's career began at the Department in 1961. His career steadily advanced over the years, from an assistant engineer to deputy secretary of the Department, the position he held when he announced his retirement.

Mr. President, during my 22 years in Congress, I have often relied on Dean's insight and suggestions as I've worked to promote South Dakota's transportation system. Indeed, Dean has always kept me and my staff aware of South Dakota's transportation priorities.

For example, I recall last year when Dean testified before a Surface Transportation and Merchant Marine Subcommittee hearing on rail service. Dean has also lent his expertise on highway and air service issues. His knowledge and contributions have been invaluable.

I congratulate Dean upon his retirement and offer my good wishes to both he and his wife, Delcie. Dean leaves behind big shoes to fill.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent a copy of an executive proclamation by the Governor of the State of South Dakota honoring Dean be printed in the RECORD immediately following my remarks.

There being no objection, the proclamation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATION, STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA

Whereas, Jerald D. (Dean) Schofield, a graduate of Pierre High School, with a degree in Civil Engineering from South Dakota State University, started his career with the Department of Transportation on January 9, 1961 in Pierre as an Assistant Engineer, advancing to Project Engineer in 1968, Assistant Secondary Roads Engineer in 1973, Con-

struction Program Engineer in 1974, Office Administrator of Planning and Programs in 1980, Director of the Division of Planning in 1986, and Deputy Secretary in 1989, the position he held until his retirement; and

Whereas, Dean has been recognized by his peers in national and regional organizations by being selected to serve on many committees as well as being selected as Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Association of State Highway & Transportation Officials (WASHTO); and

Whereas, Dean was deeply involved in development the Rural States' position and assisting in the passage of ISTEA, as well as many other Federal issues—his work (as often was the case) was accomplished in the background where he meticulously provided essential support information and was always willing and able to fill in on short notice; and

Whereas, Dean has been instrumental in developing the Department's Computerized Needs Data Book, the 5-Year Construction Program with its project prioritization system based on needs; the annual Strategic Plan and the legislative program; and

Whereas, Dean served on many Department, as well as several statewide and special Governor's Task Forces; and

Whereas, Dean brings a special, although quiet, skill to every area he encounters and has always encouraged other employees and has been a mentor and a model by his leadership and example of superior work ethic and commitment to family, profession, church and community; and

Whereas, Dean, through his knowledge, judgment, openness, integrity, thoroughness and organizational skills, has earned the respect of everyone he has dealt with, both within and outside the DOT, including legislators, county commissioners, governors, congressmen, landowners, fellow employees and ordinary highway users; and

Whereas, Dean has been voted, by unofficial poll, to be the Department's most considerate and genuinely caring employee and one who will be sorely missed by his many friends and co-workers; and

Whereas, after 35 years and 8 months of exemplary service to the state of South Dakota and the SDDOT, it is now time for Dean to retire to his home in Pierre with Delcie, his wife of 32 years, to devote his time to traveling, carpentry, gardening, attending athletic events, and enjoying his 3 children, Darrell, Darla, and Davis, and 5 grandchildren, Brittanie, Matthew, Nathan, Taylor, and Kaitlyn, and it is fitting and proper as Governor to recognize the many accomplishments of this outstanding South Dakotan;

Now, therefore, I, William J. Janklow, Governor of the State of South Dakota, do hereby proclaim August 30, 1996, as Dean Schofield Day in South Dakota, and I join with Dean's family, friends and co-workers in wishing him a fulfilling and happy retirement.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO NELLIE NORTON SCHNELL CELEBRATING HER 100TH BIRTHDAY

Mr. ASHCROFT. Mr. President, I rise today to encourage my colleagues to join me in congratulating Nellie Norton Schnell of Fayette, MO, who will celebrate her 100th birthday this Friday, September 27, 1996. She is a truly remarkable individual. Nellie has witnessed many of the events that have shaped our Nation into the greatest the world has ever known. The longevity of her life has meant much more, however, to the many relatives and friends whose lives she has touched over the last 100 years.

Nellie Norton Schnell's celebration of 100 years of life is a testament to me and all Missourians. Despite being visually and hearing impaired, Nellie organized and planned her own birthday celebration to take place this Friday at her grand-daughter's home in Boonville, MO. Her achievements are significant and deserve to be saluted and recognized. I would like to join her many friends and relatives in wishing her health and happiness in the future.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting a nomination which was referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 3:56 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1281. An act to express the sense of the Congress that it is the policy of the Congress that United States Government agencies in possession of records about individuals who are alleged to have committed Nazi war crimes should make these records public.

H.R. 1720. An act to reorganize the Student Loan Marketing Association, to privatize the College Construction Loan Insurance Association, to amend the Museum Services Act to include provisions improving and consolidating Federal library service programs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2988. An act to amend the Clear Air Act to provide that traffic signal synchronization projects are exempt from certain requirements of Environmental Protection Agency Rules.

H.R. 3153. An act to direct the Secretary of Transportation to issue a final rule relating to materials of trade exceptions from hazardous materials transportation requirements.

H.R. 3877. An act to designate the United States Post Office building located at 351 West Washington Street in Camden, Arkansas, as the "David H. Pryor Post Office Building".

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, with amendments, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 811. An act to authorize research into the desalinization and reclamation of water and authorize a program for States, cities, or qualifying agencies desiring to own and operate a water desalinization or reclamation facility to develop facilities, and for other purposes.